

Shipley Urban District Council

1948



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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

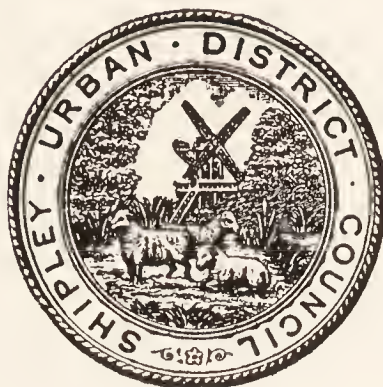
FOR THE

Shipley Urban Sanitary District

J. BATTERSBY, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Shipley Urban District Council

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INTRODUCTION

TOWN HALL, SHIPLEY,
August, 1949.

*To the Chairman and Members of the
Public Health Committee.*

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

This Report deals with the work of the Public Health Department for 1948. To maintain continuity with previous years, figures relate to the year as a whole, without sub-division into periods before and after July 5th, the operative date of the National Health Service Act.

Statistics.

As was expected, the birth rate for 1948 (17·0) showed a sharp fall from that of the previous year (22·4). The death rate, 12·0, was the lowest recorded for many years, and the infantile mortality rate of 39·71 only bettered by 1947. A feature of infantile deaths was the high proportion of congenital abnormalities and deformities.

Tuberculosis.

The death rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis was low, and the number of notifications fell from 42 to 38. Overcrowding in the home and shortage of bed accommodation in sanatoria due to staffing difficulties are disturbing features that increase the prevalent risk of infection to the susceptible. I am satisfied that your Council as the housing authority has, under difficult circumstances, taken every reasonable measure to cope with this danger to child health and family life. The visit of the Mass Radiography Unit to the district proved helpful; principal factories co-operated, and I am indebted to the management and operatives for their interest and assistance rendered.

Infectious Disease.

Notifications were slightly in excess of the previous year, Scarlet Fever and Whooping Cough being more prevalent: Measles on the other hand diminishing. Fifteen deaths were recorded, fourteen ascribed to Pneumonia and one to Typhoid Fever in a resident infected outside the town. Poliomyelitis was absent, and no case notified as Diphtheria confirmed either bacteriologically or

clinically. Dr. Gray, Deputy Medical Officer of Health, served voluntarily as Acting Superintendent of Morton Banks Infectious Disease Hospital, affording a valuable link between Hospital and field work in the control of infectious disease.

Maternity and Child Welfare.

A wide range of Clinics serve the public, and extended provisions include Gynæcological, Consultant Pædiatric and Vaccination Clinics. Furthermore a full-time Dentist is now available daily at Somerset House. The lack of Speech Therapy and Child Guidance Clinics proves a serious handicap.

The Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic at Wrose was opened on July 3rd. Three Clinics are at present held there weekly. I am of opinion that joint usage with Bradford County Borough would enable the entire population of Wrose to derive maximum benefit from the excellent provisions.

The Home Help Service is firmly established, and evidence not lacking of its popularity and value to mothers, the sick, infirm and aged.

Problem Families.

The subject of Problem Families was investigated on behalf of the Eugenic Society. Social problems derived from this group are out of proportion to the frequency of such families in the community.

Administrative changes arising from the National Health Service Act placed heavy responsibilities on the staff. That the transition was effected smoothly was in no small measure due to their enthusiasm.

During the year the department was honoured by a visit from Mrs. Creech Jones. Furthermore, the Division was selected for a visit, sponsored by the Foreign Office, of two senior Medical Officers of Health from Western Germany inspecting Public Health Services in this country.

I am grateful to the Chairmen of your Public Health and Maternity and Child Welfare Committees (Councillors Lancaster and Hill) for their zeal, continued interest and support; to the Volunteer Workers at Somerset House and Wrose; and last, but not least, to my official colleagues for help in furnishing returns included in this Report.

Yours faithfully,

J. BATTERSBY.

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PUBLIC HEALTH AND HOUSING COMMITTEE

Councillor B. Cromack, D.S.M., J.P.
(Chairman of the Council).

Councillor J. Lancaster, J.P. (Chairman).

Councillor S. Derbyshire, J.P. (Vice-Chairman).

Councillor W. H. Bannister,	Councillor Mrs. C. L. Hill,
„ A. Butterfield,	„ C. A. Richardson,
„ E. Dawson,	„ F. Thornton.
„ J. Dibb,	

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE

Councillor B. Cromack, D.S.M., J.P.
(Chairman of the Council).

Councillor Mrs. C. L. Hill (Chairman).

Councillor Mrs. A. Wilcock (Vice-Chairman).

Councillor J. Chippindale, J.P.,	Councillor H. Myers
„ J. W. Jordan,	„ C. A. Richardson,
„ J. Lancaster, J.P.,	„ A. S. G. Rodway.
* Mrs. Anderton,	* Mrs. Dibb,
* Mrs. Calvert,	* Mrs. Farrar,
* Miss Cromack,	* Mrs. Walker.

* Co-opted Members.

STAFF

Medical Officer of Health	...	J. Battersby, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Deputy Medical Officer of Health		H. Gray, M.D., D.P.H. (Appointed 1/4/48).
Assistant County Medical Officers		G. Buckle, M.B., B.S. M. M. Neil, M.B., Ch.B. (Appointed 20/9/48).
Dental Surgeon	... ..	J. Girdwood, L.D.S. (Resigned 31/7/48). Mrs. A. M. Holburn, L.D.S. (Appointed 5/7/48).
*Consultant Obstetrician	... ..	G. A. Craig, F.R.C.S.
*Consultant Pædiatrician	... ..	R. L. Langley, M.A., M.D., M.R.C.P.
*Consultant Orthopædic Surgeon		A. Naylor, F.R.C.S.
County Oculist	... ..	R. Burns, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.
*Consultant Dermatologist	...	C. S. Stuart, M.D.
*Consultant Aural Surgeon	...	O. C. Lord, F.R.C.S.
Senior Sanitary Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent	... ..	W. Farndale, Cert. R.S.I., Cert. S.I.B., A.M.Inst.P.C.
District Sanitary Inspectors	...	F. Marks, Cert. R.S.I., Cert. S.I.B. K. J. Jolley, Cert. R.S.I., Cert. S.I.B.
*Physiotherapist	... ..	Miss N. Hickson, M.C.S.P.

* Part-time Officer.

Health Visitors and School Nurses.

Miss M. U. Foster, S.R.N., S.C.M., Cert. R. San. I.
Miss E. M. Reynolds, S.R.N., S.C.M., Cert. R. San. I.
Miss E. M. Richardson, S.R.N., S.C.M., Cert. R. San. I.

Domiciliary Midwives.

Miss N. Whiteley, S.C.M.
Mrs. D. R. Guest, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Miss M. W. Pease, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Miss W. M. Lister, S.R.N., S.C.M.

District Nurses.

Miss A. Shackleton, S.R.N., S.C.M.,
Miss A. Pitts, S.R.N. S.C.M., S.R.F.N. (Appointed 1/11/48).

Day Nurseries (Matrons).

Victoria Park Nursery—Mrs. M. M. Wright, S.R.N.
Windhill Nursery—Mrs. E. J. Bannister, S.R.N.
Manor Lane Nursery—Mrs. E. M. Hewitt, S.R.N.

Clerical Staff.

Senior Clerk - H. A. Roebuck, D.P.A. (Resigned 30/10/48).
F. G. Falkingham, D.P.A.
(Appointed 1/10/48. Senior Clerk as from 1/12/48).
D. V. Barber. (Appointed 19/5/48).
Miss S. Bower.
E. Keighley. (Resigned 18/5/48.)

SHIPLEY URBAN DISTRICT

Area of the district in acres, 1931	...	...	...	2,182
Population at Census of 1931	...	...	...	30,243
Number of structurally separate occupied dwelling houses in the district at Census of 1931	...	...	...	8,353
Average number of persons per room at Census of 1931	...	...	...	·80
Number of families or separate occupiers at Census of 1931	...	...	...	8,451

Statistical Summary for 1948, and Comparison with 1947

					1947	1948
Area of district in acres	...	...	...	...	2,183	2,183
Estimated population (30th June)	...	...	...	...	31,690	32,600
Estimated number of dwelling houses (31st Dec.)	...	...	...	...	10,167	10,239
Rateable Value at 1st April	...	...	...	...	£211,599	£205,166
Sum represented by a penny rate (estimated)	...	...	...	...	£821	£813
Births —Total (Live and Still births)	...	...	...	...	724	570
Live births	Male		Female			
Legitimate	...	281	...	241		
Illegitimate	...	20	...	12		
		301		253	...	...
					709	554
(Rates per 1,000 of estimated resident population	...	...	...	...	22·4	17·0)
Still births	Male		Female			
Legitimate	...	8	...	6		
Illegitimate	...	2	...	0		
		10		6	...	...
					15	16
(Rate per 1,000 live and still births	...	...	...	...	20·7	28·0)
Percentage of total births occurring in hospitals, nursing homes, etc.	...	...	...	...	64	64
Deaths						
Male	...	...	...	...	210	189
Female	...	...	...	...	203	202
					413	391
Total	...	...	...	...	413	391
(Crude Death rate per 1,000 estimated resident population	...	...	...	...	13·0	12·0)
Comparability factor	...	...	...	...	(not available)	
Percentage of deaths occurring in hospitals, nursing homes, etc.	...	...	...	...	38	38

Deaths of infants under 1 year of age :—						1947	1948
All infants; Rate per 1,000 live births ...						38.00	39.71
Legitimate infants; Rate per 1,000 legitimate live births, ...						34.00	39.71
Number of Deaths from :—							
Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age) ...						5	0
Measles (all ages) ...						2	0
Whooping Cough (all ages) ...						1	0
Maternal Deaths :—							
All causes ...						0	1
(Rate per 1,000 live and still births ...)						0	1.75)
From Puerperal Sepsis ...						0	0
(Rate per 1,000 live and still births ...)						0	0)
From other Puerperal causes ...						0	1
(Rate per 1,000 live and still births ...)						0	1.75)
Deaths from :—							
Cancer (all ages) ...						61	69
(Rate per 1,000 estimated resident population ...)						1.92	2.12)
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...						16	7
(Rate per 1,000 estimated resident population ...)						0.50	0.21)
All forms of Tuberculosis ...						18	10
(Rate per 1,000 estimated resident population ...)						0.56	0.30)

Record of Rainfall, Sunshine and Soot Deposit, 1948

MONTH		RAINFALL (Monthly Total in Inches)	BRIGHT SUNSHINE (Mean daily average in hours) Hrs. Mins.		SOOT DEPOSIT (Tons per square mile)
January ...	...	4.57	1	5	18.12
February ...	...	2.20	1	34	13.98
March ...	...	0.99	3	51	13.95
April ...	...	2.20	5	14	17.83
May ...	...	2.35	5	20	12.71
June ...	...	2.53	6	0	9.80
July ...	...	0.83	5	34	7.74
August ...	...	3.75	3	28	11.73
September ...	...	0.99	2	35	9.17
October ...	...	1.05	2	19	7.56
November ...	...	1.11	1	19	12.41
December ...	...	2.86		43	17.23

No. of Deaths in 1947	DEATHS, 1948	Male	Female	All Persons	% of Total Deaths	Death Rate per 1000 Inhabitants
413	All causes	189	202	391	100	12.0
—	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers ...	—	1	1	0.3	0.03
2	Cerebro-spinal Fever	—	—	—	—	—
—	Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—
1	Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—
—	Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—
16	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ...	6	1	7	1.8	0.22
2	Other forms of Tuberculosis	2	1	3	0.8	0.09
1	Syphilitic Diseases... ..	1	—	1	0.3	0.03
2	Influenza	—	—	—	—	—
2	Measles	—	—	—	—	—
—	Acute Polio-myelitis and Polio-enceph ...	—	—	—	—	—
—	Acute infective Encephalitis	—	1	1	0.3	0.03
5	Cancer of B. Cav. and œsoph. (M), Uterus (F)	2	3	5	1.3	0.16
12	Cancer of Stomach and Duodenum ...	5	6	11	2.8	0.34
6	Cancer of Breast	—	6	6	1.5	0.19
38	Cancer of all other sites	24	23	47	12.0	1.44
4	Diabetes	2	—	2	0.5	0.06
41	Intra-cranial Vascular Lesions	24	26	50	12.8	1.54
135	Heart Disease	49	63	112	28.6	3.44
10	Other diseases of Circulatory System ...	9	5	14	3.5	0.43
28	Bronchitis	14	10	24	6.1	0.74
7	Pneumonia	10	4	14	3.6	0.43
6	Other Respiratory Diseases	1	3	4	1.0	0.12
4	Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum ...	3	1	4	1.0	0.12
5	Diarrhoea under 2 years	—	—	—	—	—
1	Appendicitis	1	1	2	0.5	0.06
7	Other Digestive Diseases... ..	2	2	4	1.0	0.12
11	Nephritis	5	12	17	4.4	0.52
—	Puerperal and Post-abortive Sepsis ...	—	—	—	—	—
—	Other Maternal causes	—	1	1	0.3	0.03
11	Premature Birth	2	3	5	1.3	0.15
9	Congenital Mal., Birth Inj., Infant., Dis.	6	9	15	3.8	0.46
1	Suicide	3	1	4	1.0	0.12
4	Road Traffic Accidents	3	—	3	0.8	0.09
9	Other violent causes	5	2	7	1.8	0.21
33	All other causes	10	17	27	6.9	0.83

Birth-rates, Civilian Death Rates, Analysis of Mortality, Maternal Mortality, and Case rates for certain Infectious Diseases in the year 1948 for

England and Wales, London, 126 Great Towns and 148 Smaller Towns, and for Shipley Urban District.

(Provisional Figures based on Weekly and Quarterly Returns)

	England and Wales	126 County Boro's and Great Towns including London	148 Smaller Towns (Resident Populations 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census)	London Administrative County	Shipley
Rates per 1,000 Civilian Population					
BIRTHS—					
Live	17.90†	20.00	19.20	20.10	17.00
Still	0.42†	0.52	0.43	0.39	0.49
DEATHS—					
All Causes	10.80†	11.60	10.70	11.60	12.00
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03
Pneumonia	0.41	0.38	0.36	0.54	0.43
Whooping Cough ...	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.00
Tuberculosis	0.51	0.59	0.46	0.63	0.30
Influenza	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.02	0.00
Acute Poliomyelitis					
Polio-encephalitis ...	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
Rates per 1,000 Live Births					
Deaths under 1 year of age	34†	39	32	31	40
Deaths from Enteritis under 2 years ...	3.3	4.5	2.1	2.4	0.0
Rates per 1,000 Civilian Population					
NOTIFICATIONS—					
Typhoid Fever ...	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Paratyphoid Fever ...	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
Cerebro Spinal Fever	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.00
Scarlet Fever... ..	1.73	1.90	1.82	1.37	4.82
Whooping Cough ...	3.42	3.51	3.31	3.13	5.49
Diphtheria	0.08	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.00
Erysipelas	0.21	0.23	0.21	0.22	0.34
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.00
Ac. Polio-encephalitis	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Measles	9.34	9.75	8.84	9.17	6.29
Pneumonia	0.73	0.84	0.60	0.57	0.40
Rates per 1,000 Total Births (Live & Still)					
Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia }	6.89	8.90	4.71	7.34§	1.75
MORTALITY					
MATERNAL MORTALITY	England and Wales ...	...	...	...	1.02
	Shipley ... ..	...	...	...	1.75
Mortality per million women, age 15-45					
ABORTION—	England and Wales ...	...	...	...	13
	Shipley ... ..	...	...	...	0

‡ 1,000 related births. † Rates per 1,000 total population. § In London Puerperal Fever alone was 0.61

Extracts from Vital Statistics, 1898 - 1948

YEAR	Birth-rate		Death-rate		Respiratory Disease Death-rate		Infantile Mortality	Phthisis Death-rate		
1898	...	24.3	...	16.5	...	2.3	...	169	...	1.2
1899	...	26.4	...	17.1	...	3.1	...	144	...	1.5
1900	...	23.0	...	17.0	...	3.8	...	172	...	1.5
1901	...	22.9	...	13.1	...	2.1	...	91	...	1.2
1902	...	22.1	...	14.9	...	2.8	...	104	...	1.7
1903	...	23.6	...	15.8	...	2.4	...	141	...	1.7
1904	...	23.0	...	15.5	...	2.5	...	117	...	1.1
1905	...	21.9	...	15.3	...	3.6	...	132	...	1.2
1906	...	20.9	...	14.0	...	2.0	...	114	...	1.1
1907	...	20.0	...	13.7	...	2.7	...	114	...	1.2
1908	...	19.1	...	14.6	...	2.7	...	148	...	0.9
1909	...	18.5	...	14.0	...	3.0	...	104	...	0.9
1910	...	19.8	...	14.4	...	2.5	...	89	...	1.2
1911	...	17.4	...	13.7	...	1.5	...	122	...	1.1
1912	...	18.3	...	13.1	...	1.8	...	82	...	0.8
1913	...	18.9	...	14.3	...	1.9	...	117	...	1.1
1914	...	19.0	...	14.7	...	3.3	...	132	...	0.4
1915	...	17.7	...	15.0	...	2.5	...	108	...	0.8
1916	...	16.0	...	16.3	...	2.7	...	130	...	1.1
1917	...	13.6	...	17.0	...	2.6	...	147	...	1.1
1918	...	12.9	...	20.5	...	3.9	...	154	...	1.2
1919	...	13.3	...	14.8	...	3.6	...	117	...	1.0
1920	...	19.9	...	13.8	...	2.5	...	130	...	0.96
1921	...	19.6	...	13.6	...	2.5	...	97	...	0.79
1922	...	16.6	...	12.7	...	2.3	...	94	...	0.55
1923	...	18.4	...	13.5	...	2.5	...	86	...	0.97
1924	...	17.2	...	15.0	...	3.4	...	97	...	1.01
1925	...	15.8	...	14.7	...	2.6	...	95	...	0.60
1926	...	16.8	...	12.8	...	1.2	...	89	...	0.99
1927	...	14.3	...	14.6	...	1.3	...	89	...	0.75
1928	...	15.8	...	11.9	...	1.6	...	65	...	0.75
1929	...	14.5	...	13.5	...	1.8	...	86	...	0.81
1930	...	13.5	...	12.7	...	1.45	...	77	...	0.54
1931	...	13.6	...	14.0	...	1.97	...	73	...	0.75
1932	...	13.5	...	12.2	...	0.69	...	53	...	0.49
1933	...	13.7	...	12.9	...	1.47	...	81	...	0.33
1934	...	13.6	...	12.2	...	0.59	...	48	...	0.49
1935	...	12.0	...	13.5	...	1.04	...	71	...	0.36
1936	...	13.2	...	13.3	...	1.24	...	64	...	0.39
1937	...	14.6	...	14.9	...	1.16	...	64	...	0.65
1938	...	13.8	...	12.2	...	0.84	...	42	...	0.29
1939	...	14.1	...	12.9	...	1.22	...	55	...	0.45
1940	...	13.5	...	13.4	...	1.67	...	41	...	0.28
1941	...	13.1	...	12.8	...	1.10	...	54	...	0.48
1942	...	15.7	...	12.3	...	1.11	...	46	...	0.30
1943	...	18.1	...	15.2	...	1.59	...	40	...	0.51
1944	...	19.2	...	14.0	...	1.46	...	43	...	0.38
1945	...	14.7	...	12.6	...	1.65	...	57	...	0.28
1946	...	20.2	...	13.8	...	1.35	...	46	...	0.26
1947	...	22.4	...	13.0	...	1.29	...	38	...	0.50
1948	...	17.0	...	12.0	...	1.29	...	40	...	0.21

Population

The mid-year Population estimate of the Registrar-General was 32,600. An estimate compiled locally, however, for 31st December, 1947, gave 32,190, composed as follows:—

Age 0 years	...	...	649				
1	„	...	544				
2	„	...	436				
3	„	...	523				
4	„	...	483				
TOTAL			2635	under 5 years	0 - 5	...	2635
			MALES.		FEMALES.		
Age 5 - 9 years	...	1059	...	1042			
10-14	„	1060	...	1032			
					5-14	...	4193
Age 15-19 years	...	762	...	791			
Age 20 years	...	888	...	1227			
25	„	1242	...	1243			
30	„	1140	...	1138			
35	„	1168	...	1186			
40	„	1237	...	1351			
45	„	1079	...	1359			
50	„	926	...	1233			
55	„	858	...	1135			
60	„	704	...	993			
65	„	589	...	894			
70	„	451	...	699			
75	„	257	...	380			
80	„	109	...	207			
85 and over	...	32	...	84			
			11442	...	13920	15 upwards	...
							25362
TOTAL, as at 31st December, 1947			...	...	...	...	32190

The population is predominantly a working population, and the outstanding characteristic is the number of female workers in textiles, who constitute well over 30 % of total employed persons.

The following table includes firms in Shipley who employ 50 or more persons:—

Trade	No. of Firms		Estimated No. of Employees	
Woollen Textile	...	10	...	3,887
Engineering (all classes)	...	5	...	1,465
Other Trades	...	8	...	1,480
Total	...	23		6,832

The number of employed insured persons is approximately 10,500.

Other than those included in the above table the main classification of industrial employment is as follows:—

Building Trades and Decorating	...	...	575
Stone Quarrying and Mining	...	...	108
Confectionery and Bread	...	...	100
Distributive Trades	...	...	750
National and Local Government Services	...		811
Public Utilities	...	...	125
Engineering	...	...	248
			<hr/> 2,717 <hr/>

There are additionally 66 different trades or businesses carried on in Shipley.

Social Conditions

Shipley is a built-up industrial centre engaged in textiles, engineering, mining and distributive trades. One half of the employed insured population is engaged by fifteen large textile and engineering firms. The population lives in approximately 10,200 houses in the valley of the Aire and Bradford Beck. Some extension has occurred, however, to high land at Wrose and West Royd. The Urban District Council maintain sixteen open spaces, aggregating to 206 acres, or approximately 10% of the district. Dwellinghouses constitute 86.5% of rateable property, and 51% of the afore-mentioned property is assessed at rates of under £12. There are 333 shops and shops with houses, 242 lock-up shops, 178 factories and works.

The community is active and hardworking, with a strong local pride and wide diversity of interest. Considerable scope exists for physical recreation. In interpreting statistics it is well to bear in mind that social conditions appertain to those of a large city rather than an isolated town of equivalent size.

Unemployment and Importation of Labour

The Manager of the Shipley Employment Exchange informs me that during 1948, apart from isolated cases, there was no transfer of labour *from* this area. Neither was there any importation of British labour. Imported foreign labour consisted of approximately 600 men and 200 women. Many foreign workers are not living in the area, and there has been a noticeable drift to the Manningham area of Bradford from Shipley. Several hundred of the men mentioned are engaged upon work formerly performed by women. This may become more general and so ease the huge demand for female labour.

The unemployment position was regarded as satisfactory. The number of unemployed remained at a consistently low level throughout the year.

Friendly relations exist between the Public Health Department and the Welfare Departments of textile firms in the town. It is expected that if a further transference of labour into the district should occur in large numbers, collaboration will be close and effective, as undoubtedly such movements do present public health problems.

General Public Health Services for the Area

Maternity and Child Welfare were transferred to the W.R.C.C. on July 5th. The Medical Officer of Health, as Divisional Medical Officer, co-ordinates Local and County services. Staff includes Sanitary Inspectors, Health Visitors, District Nurses, Midwives, Home Helps, Mental Health Worker and Duly Authorized Officer—a representative sample of the ever-expanding scope of Preventive Medicine.

The transfer of the Hospital service to the Regional Board determined Local Authority control of the Maternity Home. Close liaison has, however, been maintained; Local Health Authority Clinics continue to be conducted at the Maternity Home, and the Matron and the Medical Officer of Health work together on priorities for case admission. Consultant services at the Home remain unchanged.

Ambulances

Ambulances are housed at the Town Hall garage, a sub-depot of the County depot at Guiseley. 2,092 cases were removed in 1948, including 79 street accident cases, 47 works accident cases, 543 urgent removals for sickness, 1,158 arranged removals, and 265 cases on behalf of neighbouring authorities. The arrangement whereby one taxi is reserved each night for urgent calls, including maternity patients entering the Home or Midwives' visits, etc., worked satisfactorily, and obviated the use of Ambulances for normal maternity cases.

Laboratory Service

Existing arrangements provide for collection, delivery and examination of laboratory specimens at Bradford Regional Laboratory. Early returns and expert guidance on field epidemiology are the fundamentals of the Public Health Service. The unfailing assistance and courtesy of Dr. Tomlinson and his staff throughout the year has been much appreciated.

Bacteriological Examinations

No. of specimens examined ... 1,689

				Positive.	Negative.
Fæces for Intestinal Pathogens	...	...	32	...	141
Throat swabs for Diphtheria	...	...	—	...	22
Nasal swabs for Diphtheria...	...	...	—	...	11
Throat swabs for Hæmolytic Streptococci			86	...	257
Nasal swabs for Hæmolytic Streptococci	...		49	...	184
Blood for Wasserman and Kahn Tests—					
Ante Natal Cases	...	...	1	...	443
Blood for Rhesus factor	...	...	351	...	89
Zondek-Ascheim or Friedman tests	...		2	...	—
Others	...	...	6	...	15

Swabs from Shipley patients in the Isolation Hospital are not included.

Other specimens examined at the County Laboratory (*e.g.*, milks and waters) are detailed on pages 29, 30, 47 and 48.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

64% of all Shipley births (live and still) took place in public institutions and 36% in the patients' own homes. 305 Shipley mothers were admitted to the Shipley and Bingley Joint Maternity Home during the year.

Shipley and Bingley Joint Maternity Home

Admissions included 445 mothers and 2 babies, including 11 emergency unbooked cases; 34 mothers were admitted for ante-natal care. 432 mothers were delivered, 6 having twins. Still-births numbered 8, a rate of 18 per thousand births. There were 6 neo-natal deaths in the Home. 7% of babies were not entirely breast-fed in the Home. Medical aid was sought in 71 cases, 6 of them babies. 29 living babies were born weighing $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. or less, *i.e.*, 7% of the deliveries.

Routine Wasserman, Rhesus, etc., examination was made in respect of 479 mothers, and Rhesus repeat examination was submitted in respect of 59 mothers.

Ante-natal Clinics

494 new patients were examined by Dr. Buckle, and there were 393 subsequent attendances, while at the midwives' own sessions 512 first visits were made and 2,143 subsequent attendances.

Transferences

Nine mothers and five babies were transferred to Hospital, for various conditions.

Consultant Services

The Consultant Obstetrician, Mr. G. A. Craig, visited the Home weekly and examined 130 patients specially referred for ante-natal examination in the Home.

The following cases were attended by Mr. Craig :—

- 4 Manual Removal of Placenta.
- 1 Retained Placenta.
- 5 Artificial Rupture of Membranes.
- 5 Breech in Primipara.
- 5 Forceps.
- 3 Eclampsia.
- 2 Hypertension.
- 1 Uterine Inertia.
- 1 Bad Obstetric History.
- 2 Transfusion.
- 2 Disproportion.
- 1 Bicornuate Uterus.
- 1 Phlegmasia.

Dr. R. L. Langley, Consultant Pædiatrician to the Home, visited during the year. Medical Practitioners in attendance can avail themselves of the services of the Pædiatrician without cost to the parents of the infant. This continued to be a provision of great value, and I hope it will be increasingly utilized.

Gas and Air Analgesia

Gas and air analgesia, introduced into the Maternity Home in 1943, has proved generally popular and successful. Three apparatus are available.

338 women of 432 delivered received this form of analgesia, *i.e.*, 78 % of all deliveries. It has been found that a great deal of the success or failure depends on the attitude of the patient and the skill of the administrator. Generally speaking, it is popular with patients, midwives, and doctors; many mothers ask about it at the ante-natal clinics. In addition, 94 women received Pethidine analgesia.

In December, 1944, the Central Midwives Board approved arrangements whereby the Home was associated with the Leeds Maternity Hospital, so that the practical side of the training could be given in the Home.

Domiciliary Confinements

The work of the four domiciliary midwives during the year is set out below:—

				Total Cases.
Booked during 1947, but undelivered				
	at the end of 1947			96
Booked during 1948	...	...	...	229
Delivered on the District	...	...	...	207
Delivered in the Maternity Home	}	...	...	11
Delivered in Hospitals				
Left the District	...	...	...	3
Not pregnant	...	...	...	1
Undelivered at the end of 1948	...	...	...	103

There were 3 abortions (including hospitalized cases), and 3 still births. Medical aids were issued in respect of 46 mothers and 7 infants.

The County service provided four Midwives in Shipley, relief being met by the Divisional staff. All Midwives are trained and certificated in the administration of gas and air analgesia. Motor cars are provided and three gas and air machines available. 92 out of 203 mothers delivered in their own homes received this service: the number accepting rapidly increased towards the end of the year. Arrangements are extant whereby mothers can in advance of their delivery acquaint themselves with the benefits of analgesia, and each expectant mother should make a point of discussing the matter with her Midwife or Doctor.

Midwives' Ante-natal Sessions

The Domiciliary midwives conduct weekly ante-natal sessions: as a rule, two of the midwives attend each week. Up to ten mothers attend for each midwife. This arrangement has been found very satisfactory from every point of view.

Ante-natal Relaxation Exercise Classes

The class conducted by Miss N. Hickson has made progress during the year. The value of the exercises, psychologically and physically, is undisputed, and expectant mothers receive every encouragement to attend.

During the year, 56 women made 527 attendances. 3 mothers made 12 attendances post natally.

Expectant and Nursing Mothers

The attendances of ante-natal patients at the clinics are detailed in the table below.

			1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
Somerset House Clinic	Ante-natal	New	222	230	171	261	294	211
		Total	808	646	463	651	718	505
	Post-natal	1st	24	35	29	31	18	26
		Subs.	13	32	19	16	2	11
Shipley and Bingley Joint Maternity Home (Shipley mothers only)	Dr's A.N.C.	1st	197	218	197	335	348	294
		Subs.	183	190	146	307	295	393
	Matron's A.N.C.	New	299	320	278	508	447	512
		Total	1502	1661	1482	2345	2289	2143
Total Ante-natal Medical A.N.C. Cases ...			419	448	368	596	642	245
Total Ante-natal (Medical) Attendances ...			1188	1054	806	1293	1361	1192
Total Number of Births (live and still) registered (Shipley)			556	576	448	647	724	570

Reference has been made on page 19 to the domiciliary midwives' ante-natal sessions conducted at Somerset House Clinic.

Maternal Deaths

One death was ascribed to "other maternal causes" by the Registrar General.

Maternal Death Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births.

	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	Average Rate for 10 years
Shipley ...	nil	6.6	nil	10.6	3.6	5.2	nil	1.55	nil	1.75	2.93
England and Wales ...	2.93	2.60	2.76	2.47	2.3	1.9	1.8	1.43	1.17	1.02	2.04

Puerperal Pyrexia

During the year one case of puerperal pyrexia in a Shipley woman was notified, and removed to Morton Banks Isolation Hospital.

Abortions and Complicated Maternity Cases

Two complicated maternity cases were admitted to the Royal Infirmary, Bradford, under the Council's scheme. 10 patients were also admitted to St. Luke's Hospital, Bradford.

Home Helps

The services of Home Helps were employed for 106 cases. At the end of the year a rota of 19 Home Helps (whole and part-time) was maintained. The administrative problems arising in a service of this character are complicated and related to many Public Health functions. Trained personnel of good standing with regular conditions of service; pay and defined duties should ultimately provide a social service of considerable value under the National Health Service Act.

Dental Services

In July Mrs. Holburn, L.D.S. was seconded as full-time Dentist to the Shipley Division. Clinics are held at Somerset House, and expectant and nursing mothers enjoy a full preventive service. Dental anæsthesia is administered by medical staff at a special Clinic.

In the six months July to December, 117 first and 218 subsequent attendances by mothers for dental treatment were recorded, and 27 mothers were fitted with dentures. These returns show double the volume of work undertaken in the whole of the previous year.

INFANTS

Birth Rate

The Birth Rate fell from 22·4 in 1947 to 17·0.

Infantile Mortality

The infant mortality rate was 40. The causes of infant deaths are shown in the table.

CAUSE OF DEATH	Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total deaths under 1 month	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	Total deaths under 1 year
Marasmus ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Broncho Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
Asphyxiation ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
Intra Cranial Hæmorrhage	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Hæmolytic Anæmia	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Meningocele ...	1	1	1	—	3	—	1	—	—	4
Erythroblastosis	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Asphyxia Neonatorum	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Tuberculous Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Prematurity ...	5	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	5
Congenital Heart Disease	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
All Causes ...	10	3	1	—	14	4	3	1	—	22

Of 22 deaths of infants under 1 year, 45% occurred in the first week of life, and 64 % in the first month.

The neo-natal death rate per 1,000 live births was 25·3, and per 1,000 total births was 24·6.

Still-birth rate (per 1,000 total births) + neo-natal death rate (per 1,000 total births) + rest of infant mortality in first year (per 1,000 live births) = 67·0.

Fatal Gastro-Enteritis under 2 years of age

No deaths of children under 2 years occurred during the year.

CLINICS

Mothers are encouraged to bring toddlers to the Clinic; at present no special sessions are held for them. In 1948, 607 children in the age group 1 to 5 years were attending the Clinic during the year. Of these, 204 were from 2 to 5 years of age. The number of infants under 1 year of age attending equalled 90 % of the number of live births during the year.

Number attending Child Welfare Clinics

Aged at end of year	in 1943	in 1944	in 1945	in 1946	in 1947	in 1948
Under 1 year ...	394	423	310	340	437	335
1—2 years ...	328	313	405	322	355	519
2—5 years ...	363	307	392	356	243	424
Over 5 years ...	37	76	44	18	82	16

Child Welfare Clinic Attendances

	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
No. of Live Births registered	531	557	424	625	709	554
New Attenders (under 1 year)	434	501	377	461	564	504
New Attenders (1—5 years) ...	20	30	15	36	87	17
Total Attendances (under 1 year) ...	6677	7080	5513	6077	4631	6254
Total Attendances (1—5 years)	3437	3520	2990	2901	4994	3011
New Attenders (Total) ...	454	531	392	497	651	521
Total Attendances ...	10114	10600	8503	8978	9625	9265
Total No. of Clinic Sessions ...	201	200	196	195	153	150
Average Attendance per Session ...	50	53	43	46	63	62

Special Clinic (New Babies) 1948

New Attenders (under 1 year)	...	...	406
New Attenders (1—5 years)	...	...	6
Total Attendances (under 1 year)	...	...	417
Total Attendances (1—5 years)	...	...	6
Total New Attenders	...	...	412
Total Attendances	...	...	423
Total Number of Clinic Sessions	...	...	48
Average Attendance per Session	...	...	9

Fresh milk, dried milk, cod liver oil, iron, calcium and vitamin preparations were supplied as in previous years.

The Food Executive Officer (Mr. W. V. Titherington) informs me that under the National Milk Scheme at the end of the year in Shipley 2,822 persons were receiving milk at 1½d. per pint and 9 were receiving it free.

Mr. Titherington tells me he is satisfied that demand compares favourably with any other district in the E. and W. R. Division of the Ministry of Food and is above the average for the Division as a whole. This reflects creditably on efforts made locally at the Food Office and the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics.

Vitamin preparations are issued at the Clinics—Vitamin A & D, Vitamin B1, Vitamin C, Vitamin E, and tablets I.C.D. (Iron and Vitamin D), and various cod liver oil preparations.

Artificial Sunlight

132 infants and young children attended the ultra-violet light clinic for various reasons, including 52 cases of rickets (mainly bow legs, knock knees, etc.); 20 of chest disorders, and 46 of conditions such as debility, failure to gain weight. 116 (including 52 of rickets) were regarded as cured or much improved when discharged from treatment. 16 cases remained under treatment at the end of the year.

Hospital Treatment

29 children were referred to various hospitals for treatment.

Premature Babies

There is no special accommodation for premature babies in Shipley.

The Council have provided a portable cot specially fitted for use by premature babies cared for at home; it is available free through midwives. The Council's Consultant Pædiatrician (Dr. R. L. Langley) advises on the care and treatment of premature and weakly infants in the district. He also consults in similar cases at the Shipley and Bingley Home.

Notifications to the Medical Officer of Health of premature babies (weighing $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. or less at birth) are made on the usual birth notification card.

Of 554 babies born alive in 1948, 31 (or 5.6 %) weighed $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. or less. Of these 31, 7 (22.6 %) died before the end of the year; of those who died, none lived more than a week. Of the 24 who survived, 14 were 5 lbs. and over at birth, 9 were 4 lbs. and over but less than 5 lbs. 22 of the survivors had lived more than a month at the end of the year. Three sets of twins are included in the series of which one child of one set died. Seven babies weighed less than 4 lbs. at birth, of which only 1 survived. Four died within 24 hours of delivery.

The causes of death are set out below. One post mortem was recorded.

Male/ Female	Twin	Date of Birth	Weight	Born in Hospital	Transferred to Hospital	Date of Death	Cause of Death
M	Yes	24/3/48 15 hours alive	lbs. ozs. 5 8	Yes	—	25/3/48	Intra cranial hæm.
M	...	6/4/48 30 mins.	Not known	Yes	—	6/4/48	1. (a) Erythroblastosis 2. Prematurity (P.M.)
F	...	24/7/48 6 hours	3 0	Yes	—	24/7/48	1. (a) Prematurity
F	..	12/8/48 1 day	3 6	Yes	—	13/8/48	1. (a) Inanition 1. (b) Prematurity (c) (32 weeks)
M	...	14/8/48 2 days	2 5	Yes	—	16/8/48	Prematurity
M	...	2/12/48 2 days	2 12	Yes	—	4/12/48	Prematurity
F	...	3/12/48 4 hours	3 10	Yes	—	3/12/48	1. (a) Prematurity 2. Spina Bifida

Health Visitors

The visits of the Health Visitors are detailed below, and a comparison is made with the work of five previous years.

	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
Live Births	531	557	424	625	709	554
Still Births	25	19	24	22	15	16
Visits to infants—						
Under 1 year (new) ...	596	668	432	523	750	565
Under 1 year (total) ...	1860	2795	2502	1657	1694	1435
Visits to children 1—5 years	2573	2614	3077	2283	1595	1329
Visits to expectant mothers—						
First	1	21	—	—	3	188
Total	1	22	—	—	3	191
Other visits	671	835	1069	978	629	279
Total Number of visits ...	5105	6266	6748	5391	3921	3234

Day Nurseries

Three Day Nurseries were administered and personnel establishments strengthened during the year. Attendances were high and there remained long waiting lists.

Priority of admission is granted on account of illness; women, engaged as woollen textile operatives and in other essential industries, are also awarded priority.

Manor Lane Nursery remained a training school, and it is hoped at an early date to up-grade the other Nurseries to a similar status. Additional Nurseries will be required, and plans proceed for the acquisition of suitable sites.

It is impossible briefly to cover the many facets of good Nursery administration. High and exacting standards of staff work, both professional and lay, are required to meet the needs of large groups of young children. Contagious disease, for example, is perennially recurrent. It is our practice to reduce exclusion of suspected cases and contacts to a minimum, bearing in mind our overall responsibility for the healthy children in the Nursery. Discretionary authority must, therefore, rest with the Matron who can, of course, seek the advice of the family Practitioner or a Medical Officer of the Department.

Routine monthly medical inspections and appropriate records were maintained throughout the year.

	Victoria Park	Windhill	Manor Lane
Number on register at 1/1/1948 (all ages) ...	25	50	57
Number of entrants during 1948	60	45	126
Number ceased to attend during 1948 ...	26	39	34
Number on register at 31/12/1948	52	56	50
Number of days open during 1948	251	251	255
Total Attendances during 1948	6956	10115	8846
Average daily attendance	28	40	35
Maximum daily attendance	47	50	49
Average daily attendance (Ages 0 to 2) ...	12	13	15
Average daily attendance (Ages 2 to 5) ...	16	27	20

Public Water Supply

Supply

The Council are water undertakers. The undertaking was established by the Shipley Local Board, under the powers of the Shipley Waterworks and Police Act of 1854.

Since that time the works have been extended and now comprise :

1. Graincliffe Storage Reservoir. 95,530,000 gallons capacity. Gravity sand filters, chlorinating and lime-dosing plants.
2. Eldwick Compensation Reservoir (the original storage reservoir). 27,398,250 gallons capacity.
3. Underground supplies from two springs, "Sweet Well" and "Low Moor," on Rombalds Moor about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles above the Graincliffe Storage Reservoir, yielding an average daily supply of 450,000 gallons. Part of the supply is fed direct to the Service Reservoirs mentioned below, and part to the High Level supply from Graincliffe through the filter beds there but not through the storage reservoir.
4. Two Service Reservoirs at West Lane, Baildon. Capacities 10,198,173 gallons and 4,517,625 gallons; with chlorinating and lime-dosing plants. These reservoirs are situate about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile north of the town.
5. 15-inch diameter and 10-inch diameter trunk mains from Graincliffe Reservoir to the town and 10-inch diameter trunk mains from the Service Reservoirs to the town.
6. Distribution mains $2\frac{1}{2}$ -inch to 8-inch diameter throughout the town.
7. Under an agreement made in 1939 with the Bradford Corporation a supply is obtained from the Corporation up to 500,000 gallons per day, which is received at three points in the district where the Corporation trunk mains cross the district supply mains at Saltaire and Redburn Road and Wrose Hill.

The Council's water powers were brought up-to-date by the Shipley Order, 1940.

Purification

Chlorine and ammonia are ordinarily added throughout the year in the High Level at the rate of 1 part per million and .3 part per million and in the Low Level at an average of .8 part per million and 2.3 parts per million respectively: while lime is added at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ grains per gallon to remedy plumbo-solvent tendencies in this upland water.

Consumption

Total average consumption per day	=	1,278,000 gallons.
Average industrial consumption per day	=	252,000 gallons.
Average domestic consumption per day	=	1,026,000 gallons.
Average total consumption per head per day	=	39.2 gallons.
Average domestic " " " " "	=	31.5 gallons.

All houses, except six where there were private supplies, were serviced direct from the mains, *i.e.*, 99.9% had a piped supply. It was not necessary to cut off the water at any time during the year and the supply was constant and sufficient.

No houses were supplied by stand pipes.

Bacteriological and Chemical Examination

Samples were taken monthly as routine (and oftener as needed) from four points in the town (corresponding with the supply), and from various points on the "collection" or storage side of the undertaking. In addition to 8 samples taken in connection with plumbo-solvency, 97 samples were examined by the Laboratory during 1948, and the results are tabulated below:

Findings of Public Health Laboratory (Bacteriological Examinations)

UNTREATED WATER			TREATED WATER							
Shipley Collection (samples)			Shipley Water Supply (samples)						Bradford Supply for Shipley (samples)	
Presumptive B. Coli Count per 100 ml water	Before Impound-ing	Impound-ing Reservoir	Presumptive B. Coli Count per 100 ml water	Grain-cliffe Clear Water Basin	Baildon Bank Reservoirs		Town Samples		High Level	Low Level
					Upper	Lower	High Level	Low Level		
0—2	27	12	(Class I) Highly Satisfactory	—	3	4	12	12	12	12
3—25	2	—	1—2 (Class II) Satisfactory	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
26—49	—	—	3—10 (Class III) Suspicious	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50 and over	—	—	Over 10 (Class IV) Unsatisfactory	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

CHEMICAL EXAMINATIONS

Messrs. Richardson & Jaffe, Analytical and Consulting Chemists, made monthly examinations of the water supply—12 samples from each of the four supply areas in the town were examined. The report for March, 1948, is set out below:—

CHEMICAL ANALYSES (results in parts per 100,000)	Shipley Water Supply (samples taken 16/3/48)		Bradford Supply for Shipley (samples taken 14/10/47)	
	High Level	Low Level	High Level	Low Level
Appearance	Clear	Clear	Clear	Clear
Total Solids	9.0	10.0	8.0	9.0
Chloride	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.2
Nitrite	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nitrate	Trace	Trace	Trace	Trace
Free Ammonia ... ..	.008	.015	.010	.016
Albuminoid Ammonia ... ..	.004	.002	.010	.012
Poisonous Metals	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total Hardness	3.6	3.8	3.2	3.6
pH values	7.6	6.8	7.0	6.6

Plumbo-Solvency

The water as collected from the moors is acid, and is, therefore, presumably plumbo-solvent. Hydrated lime is added to reduce acidity. Eight samples (4 from the Shipley high level and 4 from the Shipley low level supplies) were examined in 1948 for lead content; four were taken after the water had been standing all night in the service pipes (first draw sample) and four were taken after half-an-hour's standing. In no case was any lead found; these tests showed the water to have no appreciable plumbo-solvent effect when delivered to the house taps.

Sewage Disposal

Under an agreement with the Bradford Corporation the whole of the Shipley sewage is to be conveyed to the Esholt Sewage Works of the Bradford Corporation. There is to be a Pumping Station at the present Shipley Sewage Works with a rising main followed by a gravity main sewer.

In the meantime the District Council are maintaining their Sewage Works at maximum efficiency and making the best use of them that is possible.

Private Water Supplies

At the close of the year there were only six isolated houses, *i.e.*, less than 0.1% of the houses in the town, and two farms supplied with water from private sources.

SANITATION

Senior Sanitary Inspector - Mr. W. Farndale.

483 complaints were received by the Department during the year, a decrease of 126 as compared with 1947. The table below sets out the various matters complained of. By far the greatest number were in respect of housing defects, which is not surprising in view of the condition of many properties in the older parts of the town. A large number of houses are approaching the end of a long and not very distinguished life, and the sooner action can be taken to demolish them the better; they constitute a very difficult problem at the present time, the high cost of repairs being such that even relatively minor jobs are sufficient to swallow up the rent for a considerable period. With the threat of demolition always in the offing it is only reasonable to ask for absolutely essential repairs to make the houses wind and rain proof. In many cases action can only be taken under the Public Health Act for the abatement of nuisances as the houses cannot be dealt with under Section 9 of the Housing Act.

Complaints received.

Housing defects	...	...	...	...	164
Choked drains or sewers		...	...	...	75
Defective drains	...	...	...	...	59
Verminous houses	...	...	...	...	16
Rats or mice infestations		...	...	...	76
Insufficient water supply		...	...	...	21
Overcrowding ...	...	...	...	...	12
Accumulations of refuse ...		...	...	...	15
Defective sanitary accommodation			...	...	6
Smoke nuisances	...	...	...	...	4
Flooded basements	...	...	...	...	8
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	27

Inspections.

Dwelling Houses (Public Health Act)	...	...	...	...	711
Tents, Vans and Sheds ...	...	...	...	...	9
Manure Middensteads	...	...	...	...	8
Refuse Receptacles	...	...	...	...	251
Common Yards and Passages	...	...	...	...	21
Cinemas ...	...	...	...	...	22
Offensive Trades	...	...	...	...	30
Piggeries	...	...	...	...	42

Knacker's Premises (including Retail Shop)	...	13
Verminous and / or Dirty Premises :—		
(a) Houses	... ..	159
(b) Other Premises	... ..	14
Smoke Abatement :—		
(1) Observations	... ..	123
(2) Interviews	... ..	32
Shops Act, 1934	... ..	10
Rats and Mice Destruction Act	... ..	170
Sanitary Accommodation	... ..	1329
School, Public or Hotel Conveniences	... ..	49
Canal Boats	... ..	2
Visits to work in progress	... ..	1608
Animals improperly kept	... ..	6
Miscellaneous visits or inspections	... ..	249
Interviews	... ..	2761
Nuisances	... ..	640
Re-inspections under Public Health Act	... ..	1002

Summary of Sanitary Works executed

Houses re-drained or partially re-drained	... ..	57
House drains cleared of obstructions	... ..	109
House drains repaired	... ..	43
House drains cut off and sealed up	... ..	16
House drains encased in concrete	... ..	10
House drains ventilated	... ..	12
Sewers choked. Reported to Surveyor and remedied		24
Areas drained and concreted	... ..	21
Yard or Area Gullies fixed	... ..	89
Inspection Chambers provided	... ..	7
Inspection Chambers repaired	... ..	6
Eaves Gutters renewed or repaired	... ..	48
Waste Pipes trapped, renewed and disconnected	... ..	90
Fall Pipes repaired and disconnected	... ..	100
Sinks provided and walls tiled	... ..	26
Yard Pavements relaid	... ..	18
Accumulations of offensive matter removed	... ..	5
Privy Pails renewed	... ..	2
Subsoil Drainage provided	... ..	1
Burst water service pipes repaired	... ..	7
New water services provided	... ..	22

Summary of Drains Tested

Drains under construction or repair tested				
hydraulically	...	...	...	213
Drains tested with colours for the purpose of tracing				
the source of flooded basements, etc.			...	66
Drains tested by Volatile Test	...	...	...	7
Drains opened for examination	...	...	...	175
Drains tested by smoke	...	...	...	8

Sanitary Accommodation

The number of waste water closets converted to water closets or abolished shows a slight increase over previous years. There are now 983 left for conversion as soon as labour and materials are available. It may be that many of the better types of closet will have to be dealt with under Section 47 of the Public Health Act if we are to see the end of these conveniences within a reasonable space of time. The section referred to empowers the Council to make a contribution towards the cost of conversion of waste water closets to water closets.

Summary of Works carried out

W. C.'s provided to existing houses	...	...	8
W. C. floors concreted	...	...	23
W. C. appliances renewed or repaired	...	...	29
Waste water closets converted into fresh water closets			23
Waste water closets abolished	...	...	1
W. C. pedestals renewed	...	...	15
W. C. walls rendered in cement	...	...	3
W. C.'s cleansed and lime-washed	...	...	3
W. C. walls repaired	...	...	32
Waste water closets repaired	...	...	15
Disused ashplaces abolished	...	...	10
Sanitary dust-bins repaired or new bins substituted			
therefor	...	...	690
Water closets abolished	...	...	3
Anti-syphonage pipes provided	...	...	2
Soil pipes repaired	...	...	6
Soil pipes provided	...	...	12

**Table showing the Number and Type of Closet
Accommodation, Water Closets and
Privies in the District**

Up to 31st December, 1948

		Water Closets	Waste Water Closets	Privies	Movable Privy Tins
North Ward	...	1,942	200	3	13
South Ward	...	2,440	395	2	4
East Ward	...	1,922	226	2	0
West Ward	...	2,775	24	4	3
Central Ward	...	1,822	138	0	0
Totals	...	10,901	983	11	20

Farm premises and factories are included.

Only 11 privies and 20 privy pails remain in use, all at farms and other isolated premises where a sewer is not available for conversion to water carriage system.

Sanitary Accommodation in Cinemas

Twenty-two inspections were made of the sanitary accommodation in the Picture Houses. Conditions were generally found to be satisfactory.

Obstructions removed from drains	...	2
Defective R.W.P.'s renewed	...	1

Shop used for the Sale of Meat for Dog and Poultry Food

Eight inspections were made. On no occasion was it necessary to complain of the conditions found.

Knacker's Yard

The one knacker's yard in the district was visited on five occasions during the year. Improvements which have been carried out during the past few years have brought the premises up to a reasonable standard. Fortunately the buildings are somewhat isolated and a considerable distance from any housing estates, although increased building in the vicinity in the near future may end this fortunate state of affairs. At the present time, however, it can be stated that the business is conducted satisfactorily and no complaints had to be made to the occupiers regarding the management of what is, after all, not a very pleasant occupation.

Offensive Trade Premises

Offensive Trades within the district include the following:—Tripe Boilers, 2; Gut Scrapers, 2; Bone Boiler, 1; Fat Boiler, 1; Rag and Bone Merchants, 1.

Thirty inspections—all satisfactory.

Notices served during 1948

Public Health Act, 1936

Housing Act, 1936

Statutory Notices

Outstanding, 1947 ...	...	...	29
Served during 1948	...	...	89
Complied with, 1948	...	...	85
Outstanding, 31st December, 1948	...	...	33

Informal Notices

Outstanding, 31st December, 1947 ...	...	...	236
Served during 1948	...	...	929
Complied with, 1948	...	...	1,047
Outstanding, 31st December, 1948	...	...	118

Rats and Mice Destruction Act, 1919 Infestation Order, 1943

The work of rodent control is carried out by one full-time and two part-time operatives working under the direction of the Sanitary Inspectors. 170 visits were made to various types of premises and land by the sanitary staff. The new financial arrangements which came into operation on April 1st, 1948, were very welcome, in that they are much simpler and, at the same time, provide a reasonable basis of payment for the service as between the Ministry of Agriculture and the local authority.

The Council decided that, as from the date of the new arrangements, charges for dealing with infestations at private dwellings should be waived. Action to recover the cost of treatment could, of course, be taken where there had been negligence on the part of the occupier. Business premises were charged on a time and material basis; no difficulty was experienced in recovering the amounts due.

		Major.	Minor.
Infestations dealt with	...	5	...
Estimated kill	...	...	3,013
Bodies found	...	...	291

BAITS USED :

Rusk, Bread Mash, Soaked Wheat, Sugar Meal.

POISONS USED ;

Arsenic, Zinc Phosphide, A.N.T.U.

The Council's properties were kept under constant observation, treatments being carried out at the Slaughterhouse, Sewage Works, Destructor, Cleansing and Salvage Depot and Refuse Tips. Apart from the Sewage Works, where it is impossible to effect a complete clearance owing to the close proximity of the River Aire and Leeds and Liverpool Canal, treatment at the other places mentioned was very successful. Two maintenance treatments for rats in sewers were carried out during the financial year.

Factories Act, 1937

Factories with power	172
Factories without power	...	...	25
			<hr/>
Total	...		197
			<hr/>

Number of inspections of factories :—

(a) With mechanical power	...	...	128
(b) Without mechanical power	...	...	35
(c) Outworkers	...	...	4

Number of Preliminary Notices served	...	...	16
„ Statutory Notices served	...	...	2
„ Notices complied with (Preliminary)	...	...	17
„ Statutory Notices complied with	...	...	1

Sanitary works carried out at factories were :—

W.C.'s provided	...	...	...	8
W.C.'s cleansed	...	...	...	9
W.C. doors repaired	...	...	...	6
Ventilation provided to W.C.	...	...	...	1
Intervening ventilated spaces provided to W.C.'s				22
Walls and ceilings cleansed and limewashed	...			8
Drains ventilated	...	...	...	3
Waste pipes trapped and disconnected			...	1
Wash basins provided	...	...	...	1
Urinals provided	...	...	...	2
Artificial light provided to sanitary accommodation				27
Natural light improved	...	...	...	12

Premises re-drained	...	...	...	3
Choked drains cleared of obstruction	...	...	...	5
Gullies fixed	...	...	...	9
Inspection chambers provided	...	...	...	5
Overcrowding abated	...	...	...	1

Smoke Abatement

Every effort was made by observations and by visits to factories to ensure a smoke-free atmosphere. It must be admitted, however, that circumstances have arisen which make it very difficult to attain the pre-war standard in this respect. Coal supplies are often of poor quality, but it must be pointed out that those employed in the boiler house are not often given the right sort of incentive to encourage them to become more interested and efficient in their work. There is no doubt that in order to eliminate smoke from the atmosphere some form of certification of boiler firers would be a tremendous advance. This, together with increased status and remuneration, would result, not only in less nuisance from smoke, but in considerable saving in fuel costs. The Department continued to work in close co-operation with the Regional Engineer of the Ministry of Fuel and Power.

Observations made	...	...	123
Nuisances observed	...	...	7
Interviews	...	...	32
Preliminary Notices served	...	...	7
„ „ complied with	...	...	7

Shops Act, 1934. Section 10

Ten visits made for the purpose of inspecting sanitary and washing accommodation resulted in the following improvements:—

Preliminary Notices served	...	...	3
„ „ complied with	...	...	3
Obstructions removed from drains	...	...	4
Walls cleansed and lime-washed	...	...	1

Matters referred to other Departments

Choked street gullies	...	...	13
Choked sewers	...	...	24
Waste of water (defective fittings, etc.)			12
Escapes of coal gas	...	...	2
Dangerous structures	...	...	1

Lethal Chamber

Dogs destroyed	...	...	290
Cats destroyed	...	...	216

The lethal chamber at the Cleansing Depot continued to be used extensively as is shown by the number of animals painlessly destroyed.

A number of requests having been received from persons living in neighbouring districts, the Public Health Committee decided that the use of its apparatus should be made available to these people. There is no doubt that the provision of this apparatus has filled a long-felt want.

REFUSE REMOVAL

The period covered by the report on the Cleansing Services is the financial year, April 1st, 1948, to March 31st, 1949.

The winter was fortunately very mild, there being no heavy falls of snow to interfere with collections. However, in common with many parts of the country, fog of unusual density occurred from November 21st to December 2nd. For days on end the town was enshrouded in gloom and so bad did conditions become that on some days it was necessary to bring in the refuse vehicles before the normal finishing time. In spite of these difficulties, collections were not unduly hindered, and it was possible to maintain a reasonably frequent cleansing of dustbins. The two chief matters for concern are the difficulty in obtaining suitable men for adequate staffing of vehicles, and the rate of sickness which at the beginning of 1949 was abnormally high. With regard to the first problem, higher wages paid in industry have caused several of the Department's best employees to leave and replacements are difficult to obtain. The second, and more alarming, cause is that due to sickness; out of a staff of some thirty workmen, records show that from February 1st to March 31st the average rate of sickness was six men per day. Not only does this cause collections to be delayed, but extra work is placed on the rest of the men, and at a time of year when the refuse is normally at its heaviest. Increased holidays also tend to cause dislocations owing to impossibility of obtaining temporary men for the summer months.

On October 1st the working week was reduced from 47 to 44 hours. Representatives from the Trade Unions sought to bring into being a five-day week, and after rather lengthy negotiations on this point the Council agreed to the Department working a five-day week during the summer months, reverting to a five-and-a-half-day week in winter.

Disposal of refuse continued at the Destructor, and at the Wood End and Poplar Tips. The latter tip was almost completed at the end of the year; arrangements were already in hand for using a site at the Nab Wood Cemetery, which it is anticipated will provide tipping space for the western end of the town for some twelve to eighteen months.

Wood End Tip, being in a more exposed position, is naturally subject to the depredations of mischievous children, particularly at weekends and during the long summer evenings. Several small fires were started, but fortunately all except one were speedily put out. The latter was sealed off with earth and other inert material, which process had to be repeated on several occasions and in different places until the fire was finally extinguished.

Crickets again put in an appearance and were eradicated by the application of D.D.T. before they had time to multiply to any considerable extent. Treatment of this nature, promptly carried out, has been found to be very effective and inexpensive. Adult insects in ashes from factories and refuse from bakehouses are probably the cause of these infestations.

The Destructor, in spite of increasing age and consequent heavier maintenance charges, continued to play a useful part in refuse disposal. It is hoped that it will be possible within the next few years to abandon altogether this expensive method of disposal and turn over entirely to controlled tipping. This will depend on the closing down of the Sewage Works, which will be used as a refuse tip when the town's sewage is conveyed for treatment to the Esholt works of the Bradford Corporation. A substantial saving to labour costs will then be effected. The site affords sufficient space for many years tipping, probably in the region of 60 years.

The vehicles operated by the Department comprise three S & D Freighters of 8, 9 and 10 cubic yards, and one Karrier Bantam of 7 cubic yards capacity, all being side loading. A 30-cwt. open wagon is used for kitchen waste collections and other sundry jobs. The 9 cubic yard vehicle mentioned above was ordered in May, 1947, and delivered in February, 1949.

Salvage activities again proceeded along with the collection of refuse. It has been found that removal of waste paper at the same time as the dustbins are emptied provides the best method of collection. Special calls were made on request to remove large accumulations of books, records, etc. Sales of waste paper increased by 32 tons; rags, carpets and other textiles fell slightly; kitchen waste dropped by 20 tons; whilst the market for cullet, bottles and other glass-ware and light iron practically disappeared. It would appear that the palmy days of salvage profits are coming to an end rather more quickly than many had anticipated.

Kitchen waste, although declining somewhat, is still too valuable a commodity to dispense with lightly, and despite requests for their removal, the communal bin must still remain. Fortunately the summer of 1948 was not distinguished by any long spells of hot weather, and complaints were exceedingly few. Nevertheless, bins were brought in and cleaned as required, and during the summer months all were sprayed at regular intervals with D.D.T. solution.

Two persons were prosecuted for removing the contents of waste bins. This practice had become very widespread, and no doubt the two persons caught were not the only offenders.

From 1st April, 1948, the Council agreed to operate a bonus scheme in the hope that collection and recovery of salvageable material would increase. Throughout the year, as previously stated,

waste paper did increase in quantity, but circumstances have arisen (June, 1949) which make it doubtful whether even this commodity will be so urgently needed as in the past. It is felt that at a reduced selling price it may still be a wise policy to collect waste paper even if the only advantage is to keep the refuse tips as free as possible from this material which can be a tremendous problem, particularly in windy weather. The saving in labour at the tips may well counterbalance any financial loss which may be incurred on waste paper collection.

Summary of Refuse Removal and place of Disposal

For Financial Year ended 31st March, 1949

REFUSE DELIVERED TO DESTRUCTOR.

			Loads		Tons Cwts. Qrs.		
Refuse removed by Motors	...	...	1553	=	2698	18	0
Trade Refuse from Shops	...	...	310	=	517	1	1
Total House and Trade Refuse							
		delivered to Destructor	1863	=	3215	19	1
Slaughter Refuse	...	...	91	=	34	18	2
Total Refuse delivered to Destructor...			1954	=	3250	17	3

REFUSE DELIVERED TO TIPS.

			Loads		Tons Cwts. Qrs.		
Refuse removed by Motors	...	...	2937	=	5471	17	1
Slaughter Manure	...	...	80	=	41	7	2
Stable Manure to Manure Tip...	...	...	51	=	43	4	1
Total Refuse delivered to Tips ...			3068	=	5556	9	0
Total Refuse removed ...			5022	=	8807	6	3

SALVAGE FROM HOUSE REFUSE

Table of Goods Salvaged by the Cleansing Department

					Tons	cwts.	qrs.
Waste Paper and Cardboard	...	...	...	...	254	7	0
Baled Tins	...	...	...	...	29	16	2
Rags, Rugs, Carpets, Sacking, etc.	...	...	...	...	3	1	0
Bottles and Jars	...	...	...	...	0	6	2
Cullet	...	...	...	...	4	10	0
Bones	...	...	...	...	0	15	3
Waste Food	...	...	...	...	225	8	0
Blood	...	...	...	...	22	19	2
Manure	...	...	...	...	54	19	0
Total					596	3	1

Table showing Monthly Income from Salvage

			£	s.	d.
April,	1948	...	241	18	11
May,	"	...	264	4	10
June,	"	...	188	13	5
July,	"	...	219	12	4
August,	"	...	197	12	11
September,	"	...	235	15	5
October,	"	...	153	9	1
November,	"	...	190	4	5
December,	"	...	158	16	10
January,	1949	...	247	15	0
February,	"	...	178	15	3
March,	"	...	280	0	0
Total			£2,556	18	5

Cleansing Department Visits

To Destructor	...	...	64
„ Refuse Tips	...	...	138
„ Depot	...	...	143
<i>Re</i> Refuse, Complaints, etc.	...	...	73
„ Salvage	...	...	62

Refuse Disposal

The refuse was disposed of as indicated below :—

House or Domestic Refuse and Trade Refuse

	Tons	
By Incineration at the Destructor ...	3,215·95	or 37·03 %
	3,215·95	

	Tons	
By Tipping ...	5,471·85	or 62·97 %
	5,471·85	

Slaughter Refuse

By Destruction	...	...	34·90 Tons
By Tipping at Manure Tip	...		41·35 „

Stable Manure

By Tipping at Manure Tip	...	43·20 Tons
--------------------------	-----	------------

Total Refuse disposed of at Tips

Wood End and Poplar Tips	...	...	5,471·85 Tons
Slaughter Manure to Manure Tip	...		41·35 „
Stable Manure to Manure Tip	...		43·20 „
			5,556·40 Tons
			5,556·40 Tons

The figures given for refuse disposed of at the destructor and tips are gross figures, and include all salvage recovered in collection, as well as that recovered from the place of disposal.

HOUSING DEVELOPMENT

Council Housing

Post-war permanent houses completed to 31st December, 1948, number 78. At that date there were 62 in course of erection, including 30 by direct labour on the West Royds estate. 100 temporary pre-fabricated bungalows had been completed and occupied.

The review of the "Waiting List" for Council Houses, carried out at the request of the Ministry of Health, revealed the following position:—

No. of Applications.	Type of house in respect of which applications made.
169 ...	Aged Persons' Bungalows, etc.
8 ...	1-Bedroom Flats.
863 ...	2-Bedroom.
215 ...	3-Bedroom.
17 ...	4-Bedroom.
<hr/> 1,272 <hr/>	

The review showed that 530 applications were from persons without separate accommodation.

Private Builders

Since the war private builders have completed 25 houses under licence.

HOUSING ACT, 1936

Housing Inspections, 1948

Number of Houses Inspected	...	...	...	279
Houses let in Lodgings	...	...	...	3
Visits in respect of overcrowding	...	...	...	60
Number of Notices served in respect of repair:—				
(a) Preliminary	...	...	...	121
(b) Statutory	...	...	...	16
Number of Notices complied with	...	...	...	191
Re-inspections	...	...	...	672
Civil Building Licence visits	...	...	...	437
Visits <i>re</i> Habitation Certificates	...	...	...	57

Housing Defects Remedied, 1948

Stone floors repaired or relaid	...	...	...	5
Wooden floors repaired or renewed	...	...	...	17
Windows repaired and properly hung	...	...	...	97
Doors and casings or furnishings repaired	...	...	...	24
Roofs repaired	...	...	...	140
Defective house walls pulled down and re-built	...	...	...	11
Damp walls remedied	...	...	...	23
Plastered wall repaired	...	...	...	112
Plastered ceiling repaired or renewed	...	...	...	117
Lighting to rooms improved	...	...	...	1
Ventilation of rooms improved	...	...	...	12
Dangerous yard walls remedied	...	...	...	7
Eaves gutters repaired or renewed	...	...	...	73
Outer walls repointed or rendered in cement	...	...	...	2
Ranges repaired or renewed	...	...	...	25
Gas coppers provided	...	...	...	16
Set pots repaired	...	...	...	12
Staircases repaired	...	...	...	4
Stairs well fencings repaired	...	...	...	5
Flues repaired	...	...	...	10
Chimneys repaired or rebuilt	...	...	...	2
Lavatory Basins provided	...	...	...	5
Baths provided	...	...	...	6
Gas fittings repaired	...	...	...	4
Hot water systems provided	...	...	...	4

Demolition of Houses

Houses upon which demolition orders had been made were pulled down as follows :—

Thackley Old Road, Nos. 4 and 6.

Thomas Place, Nos. 7 and 8.

Otley Road, Nos. 38 and 40.

Houses still standing :—

The Holt, Nos. 9, 11, 13* and 21.

Hollin Lane, Nos. 1, 3 and 5.

* Still occupied.

No Demolition Orders were made. One house, No. 70 Briggate, Shipley, was closed.

Overcrowding

As mentioned in previous reports, there are no accurate figures available *re* overcrowding. Whilst a new survey would provide information on this subject, the number of applications still on the Housing Register is sufficiently large to absorb all the houses which are likely to be built during the next few years. Close co-operation was maintained with the Housing Department. Possible overcrowding cases were investigated, and any housing defects not previously notified to the Sanitary Department were reported to the owners.

Twenty-seven cases of overcrowding were satisfactorily dealt with during the year, twenty-five were discovered, and twenty-four houses were known to be overcrowded at the end of 1948.

Verminous Houses

Twenty-six houses infested with bugs were treated with D.D.T. All furniture and bedding of prospective Council tenants was inspected by the Sanitary Staff. Any infestations found were dealt with by Hydrogen Cyanide fumigation of the furniture and steam disinfection of the bedding. It is pleasing to report that cases of this kind are becoming fewer, indicating a greater attention to household cleanliness.

MILK SUPPLY

Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops

Resident within the Council's area there were at the close of the year upon the registers : —

Cowkeepers only	...	...	...	1
Cowkeepers and Purveyors of Milk			...	4
Retail Purveyors of Milk		...	...	12
Dairies	...	...	...	4
Premises at which Milk is sold only in sealed bottles	...	...	...	59
			Total	80

Non-resident purveyors of Milk numbered 20.

The total number of inspections of the 80 premises within the district was 97, including 31 of cowsheds and 12 of farms.

Bacterial Examination of Milk

	Samples Submitted	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory
Pasteurised in Shipley ...	24	24	0
„ outside Shipley ...	9	6	3
Accredited Milk (produced in Shipley)	8	7	1
„ „ (produced outside Shipley)	8	5	3
Ungraded Milk (produced in Shipley)	7	7	0
„ „ (produced outside Shipley)	33	24	9
Tuberculin Tested Milk ...	13	10	3
T. T. (Pasteurised) ...	7	6	1
Samples taken by W.R.C.C.—			
Pasteurised (produced in Shipley)	8	8	0
Ordinary („ „)	1	1	0
	<hr/> 118	<hr/> 98	<hr/> 20

A close examination of the above results shows that only one sample of milk produced in Shipley failed to pass the prescribed tests. Samples from outside sources were not so satisfactory, no doubt due to the delay which occurs between production and distribution. One point of particular satisfaction was the fact that 32 samples of pasteurised milk from the local plant all passed the methylene blue and phosphatase tests.

Biological Examination of Milk

Number of Samples examined	...	...	25
Number of Samples found to be tuberculous,			None

Milk Distribution

Generally speaking, the premises and utensils of the dairy-men and milk purveyors have been found to be clean and satisfactory.

Licences issued under the Special Designations Regulations numbered 18, a slight increase over the previous year.

Ice Cream

Sampling of Ice Cream took place throughout the year, although naturally the period from May to September saw greatest activity in this direction. As will be seen from the table below, the results were reasonably satisfactory, both as regards the local manufacturers and outside traders. There is little doubt that the Ice Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations and public opinion have combined to bring about a decided improvement in the cleanliness of ice cream now being sold.

There is still one unsatisfactory feature to be tackled, namely, the sale of ice cream from carts, barrows, etc. As a first step, registration of all such vehicles and the place where they are kept is necessary to ensure full control.

The large number of retailers entering the town on Sundays necessitated week-end sampling. Whilst no marked difference in quality was found, sampling of this nature is of value in keeping traders up to scratch.

Bacterial Examination

	Samples Submitted	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4
Produced in Shipley	19	13	3	0	3
Produced outside Shipley ...	20	13	3	2	2
Totals ...	39	26	6	2	5

Fat Content

Although there is no legal standard for Ice Cream, the Department continued, with the approval and support of the Public Health Committee, to pay attention to the quality of Ice Cream on sale in Shipley. A marked improvement will be observed from the table of results given below. As a matter of interest a comparison with 1947 is shown.

	Under					Over
	1 %	1-2 %	2-3 %	3-4 %	4-5 %	5 %
Produced in Shipley ...	0 (3)	0 (2)	1 (3)	3 (3)	5 (2)	9 (3)
Produced outside Shipley.	0 (3)	2 (4)	1 (6)	5 (4)	2 (1)	10 (4)
Average Fat Content (all samples) ...	5.17 %.					
„ „ „ (1947) ...	3.42 %.					

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION

Public Abattoir and Meat Inspection

The Council's Slaughterhouse continued to be the central Abattoir for Shipley, Bingley and Baildon.

Animals killed during the twelve months numbered:—

Beasts	...	...	2,148
Calves	...	...	1,429
Sheep	...	...	7,342
Pigs	...	...	113
Total	...	...	<u>11,032</u>

Beasts slaughtered at the Public Abattoir numbered 55 more than in 1947, and the number of calves increased by 1,263. There was an increase of 456 sheep, and an increase of 1 pig slaughtered there. The number of cows killed was 460, or 21.41% of the beasts. The total number of animals slaughtered increased by 1,775.

Wholesale Market

Meat produced outside Shipley and brought in for allocation or wholesale distribution from the Abattoir included:—

Quarters of Beef (frozen)	...	...	5,497
Carcasses of Mutton or Lamb (frozen)			23,391
Cases of meat and edible offals	„		7,071
Pig Carcasses	...	...	71

Carcasses and Organs Inspected and found Unfit for Food

				PUBLIC ABATTOIR				
				Cattle (excluding Cows)	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
NUMBER KILLED	...	...	...	1688	460	1429	7342	113
NUMBER INSPECTED	...	...	...	1688	460	1429	7342	113
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS:								
Whole Carcasses condemned	...			1	7	31	22	1
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	...			769	220	4	682	—
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with disease other than tuberculosis	...			44.96%	49.34%	2.45%	9.44%	0.9%
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY:								
Whole Carcasses condemned	...			5	13	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	...			158	76	—	—	—
Percentage of the number in- spected, affected with tuber- culosis...	...	...	...	9.64%	19.34%	—	—	—

Table of Particulars of Carcasses and Organs
surrendered at the Public Abattoir and showing
the various causes for surrender.

TUBERCULOSIS.

BEASTS.

Carcasses	...	...	...	18
Quarters of Beef	...	...	...	23
Briskets...	...	...	...	18
Heads and Tongues	...	...	...	150
Livers	...	...	...	37
Lungs	...	...	...	195
Mesenteries and Intestines	...	...	...	26
Stomachs	...	...	...	29
Fat	...	...	...	337 lbs.

OTHER DISEASES.

BEASTS.

Carcasses (Œdema)	...	...	3
Carcasses (Johnes Disease)	...	...	1
Carcasses (Emaciation)	...	...	4
Beef (Bone Taint)	...	...	1,348 lbs.
Beef (Bruised)	...	...	128 lbs.
Livers (Angioma)	...	...	51
Livers (Abscesses)	...	...	42
Livers (Cirrhosis)	...	...	48
Livers (Distomatosis)	...	...	833
Hearts (Pericarditis)	...	...	6
Udders (Mastitis)...	...	...	109
Stomach (Abscesses)	...	...	1
Head and Tongue (Actinomycosis)	...	...	1

CALVES.

Carcasses (Immature)	...	...	31
Forequarters (Pleurisy)	...	...	2
Pluck (Cysts)	...	...	1

PIGS.

Carcass (Œdema)	1
-----------------	-----	-----	---

OTHER DISEASES—*continued.*

SHEEP.

Carcasses (Œdema)	...	...	3
Carcasses (Emaciation)	...	...	19
Legs of Mutton (Arthritis)	...	...	5
Legs of Mutton (Abscesses)	...	...	5
Forequarters (Pleurisy)	...	...	2
Mutton Fat (Decomposition)	...	...	91 lbs.
Livers (Distomatosis)	...	...	581
Livers (Echinococci)	...	...	139

Total weight of meat surrendered at the
Public Abattoir,

22 tons 3 cwts. 1 qr. 18 lbs.

Other Foods

Details of foods (mainly tinned goods) found to be unfit
are set out below:—

			lbs.	ozs.
315 tins of Meat	...	...	1,079	0
615 tins of Vegetables	...	...	1,223	4
168 tins of Milk	...	...	160	6
133 tins of Fish	...	...	51	5
30 tins of Jam	...	...	51	0
152 tins of Soup	...	...	178	12
77 tins of Fruit	...	...	178	14
2 pieces of Bacon or Ham	...	...	14	0
15 boxes of Dried Fruit and Nuts			380	0
1 case of Rabbits	...	...	62	0
7 casks of Fruit Pulp	...	...	942	0
Cooked Beef	...	...	36	0
18 bottles of Pickles	...	...	18	0
Butter	...	...	2	8
Cheese	...	...	2	8
1 Box of Fish	...	...	49	0
Flour	...	...	44	0
Tea	...	...	6	4
Sweets	...	...	5	0
Total	...	...	4,483	13

	Tons	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	ozs.
Meat surrendered at Public Abattoir	22	3	1	18	0
Food surrendered at Shops, etc.	2	0	0	3	13
	24	3	1	21	13

Food and Drugs Act, 1938

Sampling

Food and drugs sampling is carried out by officers of the West Riding County Council.

Since 1946 the Sanitary Inspectors have taken advantage of the concurrent powers contained in the Food and Drugs Act to take milk samples for submission to the Public Analyst. During 1948, in addition to 48 informal milk samples submitted, 12 samples of sausage, 13 of sausage meat and 6 of fish cakes were taken. The primary object in relation to the sausages, etc., was to discover any use of horseflesh in these commodities. Fortunately none was found, but it was revealed that the quality of many of the sausages was extremely poor, the meat content being as low as 21 % in some cases. All registered manufacturers were informed of the provisions of the Meat Products and Canned Meat Order, 1948, and a warning issued to those persons retailing the sub-standard products. Formal sampling, which commenced in 1949, will be reported upon in the next Annual Report; it can, however, be stated here that a decided improvement took place as a result of the informal sampling and warning notices.

Prosecution

Section 13 and 14, Food and Drugs Act, 1938

A butcher was prosecuted for manufacturing sausages in unregistered premises (Section 14) and for having his premises in a dirty condition (Section 13).

Fines totalling £15 were imposed.

An unusual feature of the above case was the fact that the person was not a Shipley butcher. He had premises in another town, and the Department was unaware that sausage manufacture was taking place at his home in Shipley.

Inspections of Food Premises

Butchers' Shops	152
Fishmongers' and Greengrocers' Premises ...	1,113
Fried Fish Shops	49
Food Preparing and Storing Places	209
Bakehouses	52
Bakers' and Confectioners' Shops	165
Other Food Shops... ..	202
Public Abattoir	76
Markets	131
Licensed Premises	18
Cafés, Restaurants	20

Inspection of Meat in Shops

Regular visits were made to butchers' shops, not only for meat inspection, but to see that the regulations were complied with. The total number of inspections was 152.

Works carried out :—

Drains Cleared of obstruction	2
--------------------------------------	---

BAKEHOUSES

There are in the district 34 bakehouses, including 4 underground. 52 inspections were made, resulting in the following works being carried out :—

Limewashing carried out	1
Drains Cleared of obstruction	2
Sanitary fittings repaired	2

FRIED FISH AND POTATO SHOPS

Number of premises ...	...	...	41
Inspections ...	...	...	49

Works carried out:—

Cleansed and Limewashed ...	...	1
Rat Infestations dealt with ...	...	3

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Immunization against Diphtheria

At the end of 1948 it was estimated that 52·6 % of infants then under 5 years of age and 85·8 % of children then from 5 to 15 years of age had had one complete course, the number immunized being respectively 1349 and 3416.

Number of Children Immunized each year commencing 1943

Age at date of Immunization	1943	1944		1945		1946		1947		1948	
	2nd half	1st half	2nd half	1st half	2nd half	1st half	2nd half	1st half	2nd half	1st half	2nd half
0—1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	9	45	60
1—2	144	118	197	173	181	158	109	116	201	158	136
2—3	18	12	9	33	34	12	12	3	10	2	15
3—4	12	6	8	16	23	4	7	8	2	1	3
4—5	23	5	13	18	20	5	10	2	1	—	2
5—6	10	17	12	28	18	4	12	6	4	1	3
6—7	14	12	8	18	13	—	11	2	—	2	1
7—8	1	8	8	9	6	—	3	—	—	—	1
8—9	4	7	3	1	2	1	3	1	—	—	1
9—10	6	1	2	1	5	—	2	—	1	—	—
10—11	7	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	1	—	1
11—12	4	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12—13	1	2	2	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
13—14	2	—	1	1	3	—	1	—	—	—	—
14—15	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Number of Children Immunized in half years	246	192	263	307	310	184	171	139	229	209	223

The number of children given a “Boosting” dose on school entry was 177; the intention of this proceeding is to raise the immunity of the children when they enter school and come into contact with large numbers of children, amongst whom diphtheria carriers may be present.

	School Children	Infants	Total
	Complete Course	Complete Course	Complete Course
1935	414	16	430
1936	833	135	968
1937	226	55	281
1938	177	75	252
1939	243	44	287
1940	267	94	361
1941	658	543	1201
1942	270	487	757
1943	186	350	536
1944	87	368	455
1945	118	499	617
1946	38	317	355
1947	15	353	368
1948	10	422	432
	3542	3758	7300

Incidence of Infectious Diseases

The number of notifications of infectious disease for 1948 was 584 cases, as against 578 in the previous year. 205 of these were measles. 15 deaths occurred, 14 due to pneumonia, 1 to typhoid.

Scarlet Fever. This disease was of a very mild character, being prevalent throughout the year. Mild or missed cases, streptococcal throat, discharging ears and nose are the usual sources of infection. Swabbing of suspects and contacts involves much departmental work. When home conditions are favourable, Hospital admission is frequently unnecessary.

180 out of 201 cases of Measles occurred in November and December. Whooping Cough was prevalent throughout the year.

The value of Pertussis vaccines is controversial. Recent studies under the auspices of the Medical Research Council proved inconclusive. Further research is indicated before it is expedient to place this vaccine on a par with Diphtheria toxoid.

It is with pleasure I record that no case of Diphtheria was confirmed or any case of Poliomyelitis notified during the year.

Dysentery. Cases due to *Giardia Lamblia*—a small protozoon—occurred in one of the Day Nurseries. Exclusion until clear and notification of family practitioner for treatment was practised.

Dysentery will not be stamped out until first, everyone is careful in relation to food handling; secondly, everyone is careful in relation to the washing of the hands after the use of the toilet; and thirdly, everyone realizes that acute diarrhoea may be an infectious disease and acts accordingly. All food worker contacts of proved dysentery cases or cases of diarrhoea with blood or mucus should cease work.

Diphtheria Incidence by decades (1900-1948)

Years	1900-09	1910-19	1920-29	1930-1939 1930-34 1935-39	1940-48
Cases	99	339	155	503 139 364	147
Deaths	43	60	15	45 15 30	5

Tuberculosis

There were 38 notifications (15 male and 23 female) and 7 deaths (6 male and 1 female) from pulmonary tuberculosis during 1948. The corresponding figures for non-pulmonary tuberculosis were 5 notifications (4 male and 1 female) and 3 deaths (2 male and 1 female).

A well-equipped Dispensary at "Farr Royd" provides diagnostic facilities, including an X-ray plant. Medical advice and dispensary and/or sanatorium treatment is arranged through the Consultant Tuberculosis Officer. A Bronchoscopy Clinic is also held fortnightly. Domiciliary supervision and after-care are given by the Tuberculosis Health Visitor who functions from "Farr Royd" and is attached to the staff of the Divisional Medical Officer.

Personal consultation on cases, interchange of records and liaison on such subjects as housing needs, provision of equipment and accessories for the tuberculous, and remedial exercises for certain chest conditions emphasize the intimate relations existing between the departments.

Scabies

Scabies was treated free of charge at Pinnel Street Baths, which was the Council's cleansing station. The method usually employed is an application of benzyl benzoate on two occasions at weekly intervals; house contacts are encouraged to attend, receiving one treatment.

Disinfestation of bedding and clothing has been abandoned.

At the baths 39 Shipley persons (including contacts) in 13 families were treated; in all 59 treatments were given; in addition, 13 people from outside the district in 7 families attended and received 19 treatments.

This disease has temporarily ceased to be an epidemic problem. Transfer of premises to Spurr Road in 1949 is projected.

Louse Infestation

When a child is found persistently infested the mother is sought; enquiry is made, and, when possible, examination of the other members of the family conducted. Examination of pre-school children for louse infestation requires the greatest tact, and can only be undertaken in known offenders, or by a nurse very familiar to the mother and family.

Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) during 1948 Monthly Incidence of Notifications

Disease	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Totals
Smallpox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ...	13	16	10	17	21	13	22	5	10	6	6	18	157
Diphtheria...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Pneumonia ...	—	—	3	1	2	3	—	—	—	2	—	2	13
Erysipelas ...	1	3	—	3	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	11
Cerebro Spinal Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Anterior Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ...	2	1	1	5	—	1	2	2	3	8	70	110	205
Whooping Cough ...	3	4	3	18	20	29	19	21	16	5	23	18	179
Dysentery ...	3	2	1	1	2	—	—	3	2	—	4	—	18
Food Poisoning ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pemphigus Neonatorum...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Monthly Totals ...	22	26	18	45	46	47	43	31	32	22	103	149	584

Notification of, and Deaths from, Infectious Diseases, 1948

Disease Notified	AGE GROUPS											Total Cases Notified	Cases admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
	Under 1 Year	1—	2—	3—	4—	5—	10—	15—	20—	35—	45—	65 and over		
Smallpox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ...	—	6	4	18	16	83	20	2	3	3	2	—	126	—
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*1
Paratyphoid ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Pneumonia ...	4	1	—	1	—	2	—	1	—	1	2	1	1	14
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	5	2	4	—
Cerebro Spinal Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Anterior Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ...	13	35	37	38	29	48	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ...	15	22	29	26	26	55	—	1	3	—	—	2	1	—
Dysentery ...	1	3	2	1	2	4	—	—	3	—	2	—	4	—
Food Poisoning ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pemphigus Neonatorum...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Anthrax ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	33	67	72	84	73	192	23	4	13	7	11	5	137	15

* Denotes contracted Outside District. Patient died Outside District.

Notifications by Wards (Civilians)

			North	South	East	West	Central	Total
Scarlet Fever	...	...	42	36	47	23	9	157
Diphtheria	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum			—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	...		—	—	—	1	—	1
Pneumonia	...	...	3	2	6	1	1	13
Erysipelas	...	...	2	4	2	3	—	11
Cerebro Spinal Fever	...		—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	...		—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	...	...	42	40	43	38	42	205
Whooping Cough	...		34	32	69	22	22	179
Dysentery	...	...	4	2	6	2	4	18
Food Poisoning	...		—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Anthrax	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pemphigus Neonatorum			—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis :—								
Pulmonary	...		7	9	14	5	3	38
Non-Pulmonary	...		1	1	3	—	—	5

There were no notifications of Smallpox.

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